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JASPER PARK LODGE

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Canadian National Railways

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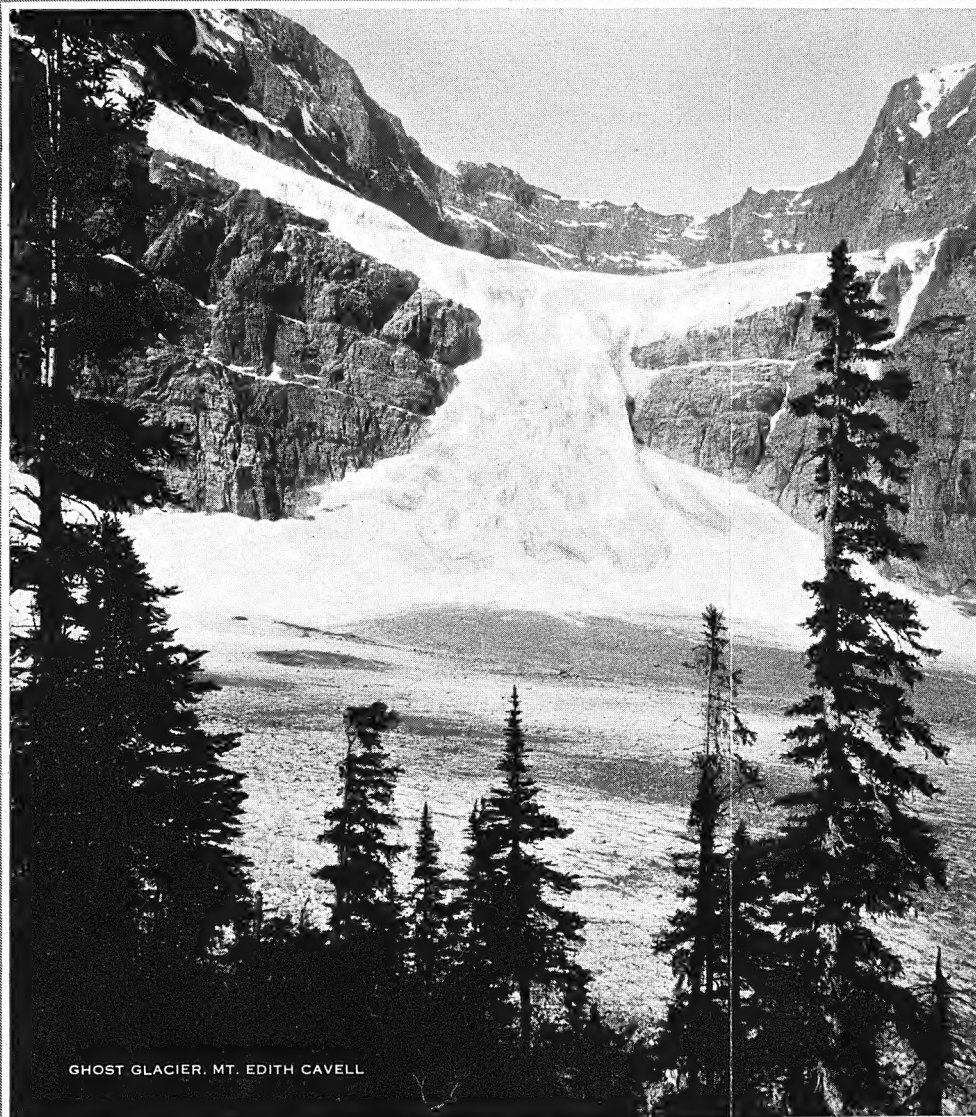


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MOUNT EDITH CAVELL. Almost due south of Jasper and about fourteen miles distant in a straight line, a massive snow-crowned mountain rises high above the surrounding peaks, its white summit sometimes glistening in the sunlight, but often lost among the clouds. Below, some hanging glaciers showing white against its dark precipitous rocks, discharge their masses of snow and ice into a large glacier just visible in the valley beneath. This is Mount Edith Cavell, dedicated by Canada as a monument to the memory of the heroic British Red Cross nurse, a martyr in the great war.

JASPER PARK



GHOST GLACIER. MT. EDITH CAVELL

THE GLACIER OF THE GHOST. In the cirque between Mt. Edith Cavell and the shoulder extending to the north, there is a hanging glacier about one-third of a mile in area. This glacier drains into a larger one about five hundred feet below by a narrow fan-shaped icefall, not more than three hundred feet wide at the top. The lower glacier is of irregular shape, extending along the foot of the cliffs for more than a mile, and its greatest width is a little over half a mile. The whole forms the Glacier of the Ghost.

An Unspoiled Alpine Kingdom



"I HAVE seen much of Europe, and Canada pretty well from ocean to ocean," recently remarked a much-travelled Canadian, "but of all the interesting places I have visited there is one above all others to which I most desire to return. And that is Jasper Park. In no other part of the world, as far as my observation goes can Nature be found in such vast primeval grandeur, such variety of mood, and where such attractive facilities are afforded for mountain climbing and delightful hikes and horse-back rides along forest-flanked trails, while to tired nerves and impaired physique the rich and pure mountain air is a never-failing tonic."

Sir Conan Doyle, the famous novelist, evidently became inoculated with the same lure for Jasper Park, as may be inferred from these lines, gleaned from a poem written by him in June, 1914, when visiting it:—

"I have crossed the Indian Ocean, lying
golden in the sun,
But the last and best and sweetest is the
ride by hill and dale,
With the packer and the pack-horse on
the Athabaska Trail.
I'll dream again of fields of grain that
stretch from sky to sky,
And the little prairie hamlets where the
cars go rolling by,
Wooden hamlets as I saw them—noble
cities still to be
To girdle stately Canada with gems from
sea to sea;
Mother of a mighty manhood, Land of
glamour and of hope,
From the eastward sea-swept Islands to
the Western slope,
Ever more my heart is with you, ever
more till life shall fail,
I'll be out with pack and packer on the
Athabaska Trail."

JASPER PARK

A Natural Park of 4,400 Square Miles

Recognizing the wondrous natural beauty of that part of the Rockies known today as Jasper Park, and the importance of preserving it, both as a national playground and a big game reserve, the Canadian Government in 1907 set it aside with these objects in view, although it was not until seven years later that the Park's present boundaries were fixed. The name selected was derived from that of Jasper Hawes—denominated by French traders, because of his yellow hair, Tete Jaune—an employee of the North-West Company in charge of Jasper House, erected by that company in 1808 near the northern tip of Brulé Lake as a trading post.

The area of the Park is 4,400 square miles—the largest in the Dominion. Some conception of what this vast area means may be gathered from the fact that it is more than double that of the Province of Prince Edward Island, is almost as large as the State of Connecticut, a little over half the size of Ulster (Ireland), and nearly double that of Devonshire—one of England's largest counties. On the west it extends to British Columbia and on the east to where the foothills of the Rockies slope towards the great prairie country, while from north to south it has a length of about fifty-five miles.

Over One Hundred Mountains

Mountains are the outstanding feature of this vast National Park. In number they exceed one hundred. Very few are below 8,000 feet in altitude. Several exceed 10,000 feet, while Mount Edith Cavell has an altitude of 11,033 feet, a height that is only exceeded by that of two or three other mountains on the continent.

"Climb mountains and get their good tidings," wrote John Muir, America's famous naturalist and mountain climber. "Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into the trees. The winds will put their own freshness into you, and storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves." And one of the peculiar attractions regarding the mountains within Jasper Park is that a great many of them can be climbed. Some may be accessible only to hardy and experienced climbers. But there are a number that are inviting to inexperienced city folk—women as well as men—who have never even set foot on mountain slope.

Over One Thousand Trails

Of trails and roads, winding amid spruce and pine through valleys, along rivers and lakes and ascending the base of mountains there are within the park over a thousand. Some of them were blazed over a

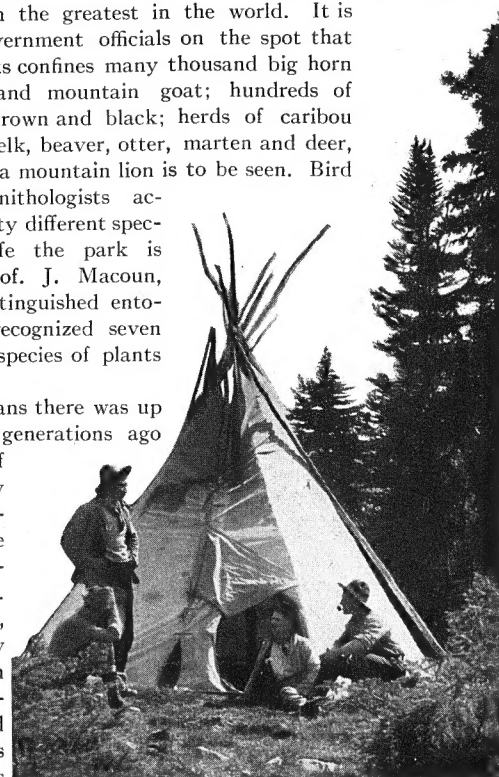
century ago by Indians, fur traders and explorers who traversed the Athabaska Valley on their way to and from the Pacific. These particular trails are historical, if not altogether sacred, for many of the men who trod them in early pioneer days have left their imprint in Canadian history. But most of the trails and roads have been constructed by the Dominion Government in order to provide pathways by which tourists may have access, with the minimum of effort, to mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers and other points of interest within the Park. Furthermore, on several of the trails chalets and cabins have been erected in which shelter may be obtained.

Beautiful lakes—blue, turquoise, and green, according to the character of their environment, and mirroring adjacent mountain peaks on their placid surface—are found in every direction, as may be gathered from the fact that they are several hundred in number. Glaciers, great and small, abound, some of them out-rivaling in vastness and in beauty those found in any other part of the globe.

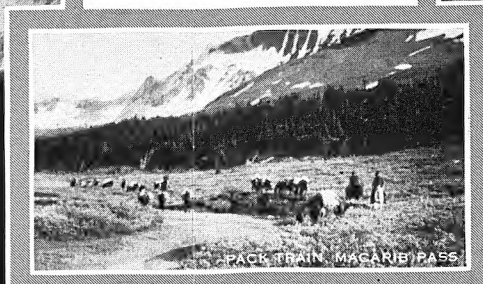
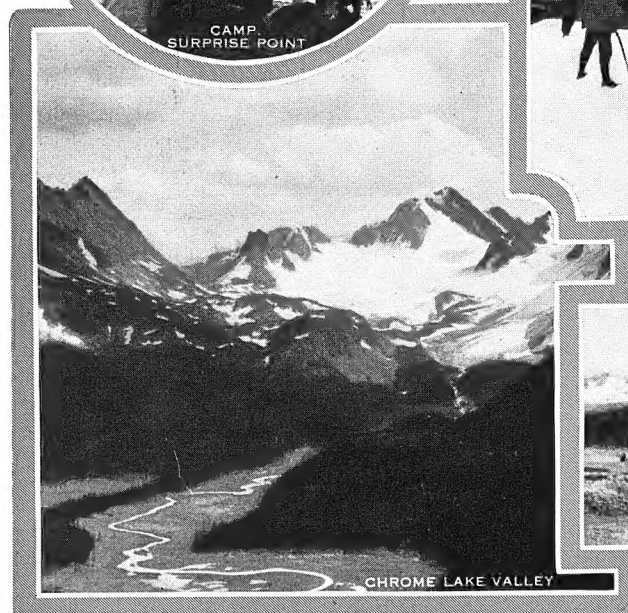
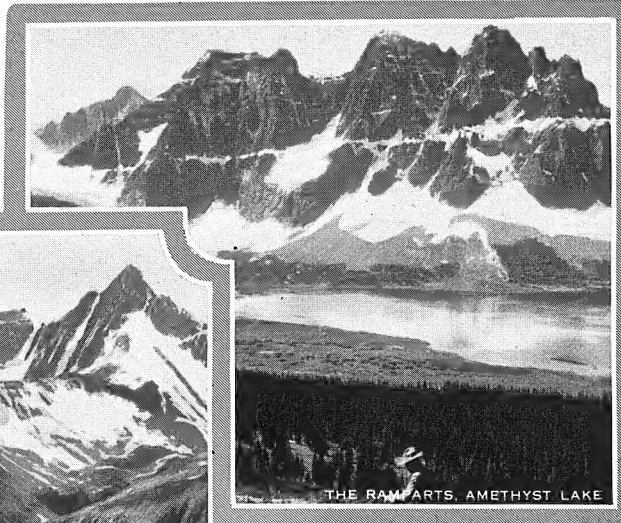
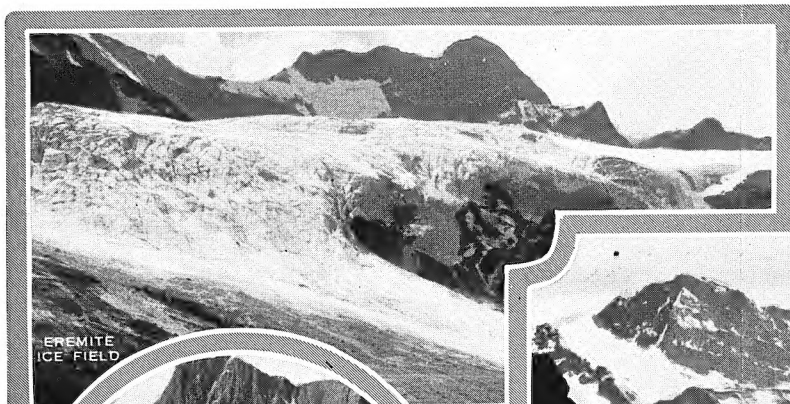
Wild Animals and Plant Life

As a sanctuary for wild game Jasper Park is in both extent and natural adaptation the greatest in the world. It is estimated by Government officials on the spot that there are within its confines many thousand big horn mountain sheep and mountain goat; hundreds of bear—cinnamon, brown and black; herds of caribou and many moose, elk, beaver, otter, marten and deer, while occasionally a mountain lion is to be seen. Bird life abounds, ornithologists accounting for seventy different species. In plant life the park is gloriously rich, Prof. J. Macoun, Canada's most distinguished entomologist, having recognized seven hundred different species of plants and flowers.

Among the Indians there was up to within a few generations ago an unshaken belief that the territory now known as Jasper Park was the haunt of the prehistoric mammoth. David Thompson, when on his way to the Pacific in 1811, on which occasion he discovered the Athabaska Pass observed footprints



JASPER PARK



ON THE TRAIL TO AMETHYST LAKE

JASPER PARK

in the snow which his Indian companions declared to be those of a young mammoth. Although Thompson at the time held the opinion that they were the tracks of a large grizzly bear, he later in his journal reverts to the subject of a monster of pre-historic size.

Being a game reserve, as well as a great national playground, shooting of wild animals and birds is prohibited. Beyond the confines of the park, however, sportsmen have opportunity for hunting big game such as can not be found in any other part of the continent. This is particularly true of the territory lying on the eastern slope of the Rockies and in the Brazeau Range beyond the southern boundary of the park, in both of which districts are to be had big horn mountain sheep, mountain goat, bear, moose, caribou and deer. Proof of it is to be seen in the trophies with which sportsmen return to the Park after a week or two's absence. Tourists who desire hunting trips can secure guides and outfit at Jasper Park Lodge on Lac Beauvert. Good fishing may be had within the park itself, and particularly at such near-by points as Prairie de la Vache (Buffalo Creek), Caledonia Lake and Portal Creek. The delicate and excellent Dolly Varden and Rainbow descriptions of trout are common.

En Route Scenes from the Train

Tourists from the east en route for Jasper Park and Jasper Park Lodge are advised to be up and dressed by the time Entrance is reached. As its name indicates, this is the gateway to Jasper Park. From here to destination, a distance of forty-four and a half miles, the train closely follows the Athabaska, a river 765 miles in length having its source in glacial streams and its outlet in the Arctic Ocean. The valley of this river as it traverses Jasper Park has a width of from two to five miles, and flanked as it is throughout with mountain ranges, possesses scenic effects which the traveller should not miss. To the left, as the train proceeds, may be seen the Fiddle Range, with Roche Perdre, foliated like the tail of a partridge, as its predominating feature. From the northern end of Brulé Lake, and lying to the right, may be seen the ball-shaped Boule Roche. Near the southern tip of the latter lake the train traverses a tunnel 800 feet in length which here pierces a shoulder of Boule Roche. On emerging a splendid view is obtained of Roche Miette, with its imposing Sphinx-like head and swelling Elizabethan ruff of sandstone and shale encircling the neck. Standing out in striking prominence to the right is Roche de Smet, named after a noted Belgian traveller-missionary who traversed this route about a century ago.

The mountain scenery encountered up to this point may be but a foretaste of that which is to come. But it is a rich foretaste, and inspired Rev. Principal Grant, when in 1872 traversing the trail with the Sanford Fleming Commission in search of a suitable pass for a railway to the Pacific, to make this entry in his diary: "Mountains elevate the mind; and give an inspiration of courage and dignity to the hardy races who own them and breathe their atmosphere. The

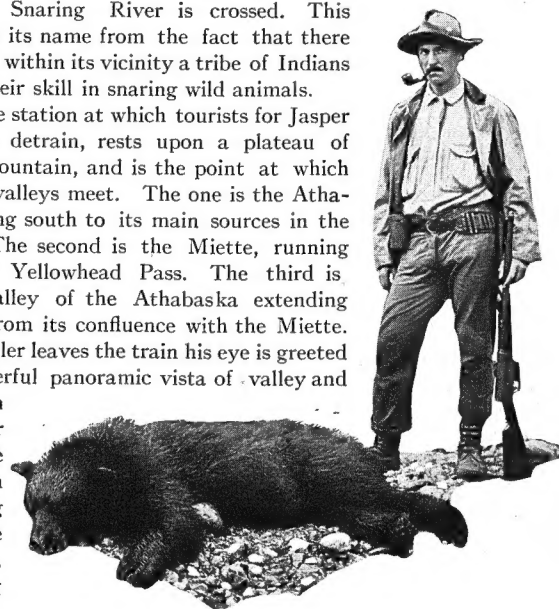
scene had its effect upon the whole party." Then he quoted these apt lines:—

"For the strength of the hills we bless Thee,
Our God, our father's God.
Thou hast made our spirits mighty
With the touch of the mountain sod."

And Principal Grant had not then seen that which is today known as Mount Edith Cavell, and then as La Montagne de la Grande Traverse. But when he did, as the party negotiated the upper end of Jasper Lake, it impressed him as being, because of its snow and glacial covering, "like a sheet suspended from the heavens." Pyramid Mountain, lying to the right of the railway, with its striking red rocky sides and generally rich color effects, simply obtrudes itself upon the traveller's eye. The crown of this picturesque mountain is pyramidal in form, and, because of this distinctive characteristic, served in the early pioneer days as a sign-post to traders and explorers wending their way across the prairies to the Athabaska Valley on their way to the Pacific.

En route several striking rivers are either crossed or to be seen. A few miles before Jasper Lake is reached, Snake Indian River is crossed. This river, in its haste to join the Athabaska, has in the course of untold centuries created a narrow canon two to four hundred feet deep. Its name owes its origin to the tradition that near its mouth a band of Snake Indians was treacherously exterminated by Assiniboines who had invited them to appear unarmed at a feast. Across the Athabaska in this vicinity the Rocky River can be seen coming in under the shadow of Roche Miette. The valleys of the Snake Indian and Rocky rivers form the deepest trench in the Rocky Mountains. Shortly before reaching Henry House, a famous trading post in the pioneer days when the Hudson's Bay and the North-West companies contended for supremacy in the fur trade, the Snaring River is crossed. This river derives its name from the fact that there once hunted within its vicinity a tribe of Indians noted for their skill in snaring wild animals.

Jasper, the station at which tourists for Jasper Park Lodge detrain, rests upon a plateau of Pyramid Mountain, and is the point at which three great valleys meet. The one is the Athabaska, leading south to its main sources in the glaciers. The second is the Miette, running west to the Yellowhead Pass. The third is the main valley of the Athabaska extending northward from its confluence with the Miette. As the traveller leaves the train his eye is greeted by a wonderful panoramic vista of valley and mountain scenery. Near at hand the Miette can be seen losing itself in the Athabaska, while looking up the valley



JASPER PARK

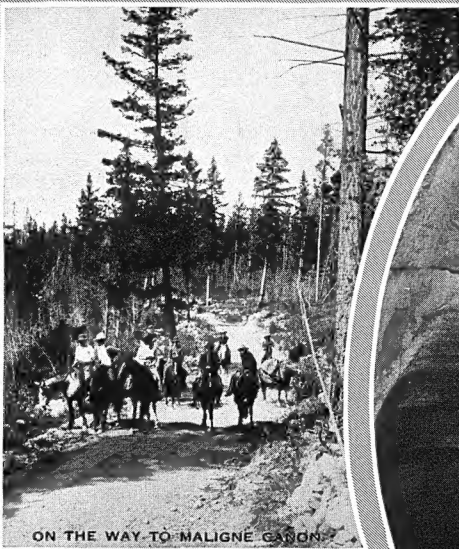
of the latter can be seen a number of mountains, the most prominent and beautiful among them being Mount Edith Cavell. To the northwest is Pyramid Mountain. Overlooking the town, and slightly to the southeast, is Mount Tekarra and to the northwest Roche Bonhomme.

Jasper Park Lodge is about three miles from Jasper station, and is reached by motor over a good driveway, the Athabaska being crossed by a bridge of steel and concrete construction. At the right, after crossing, there is an elevation known as Oldfort Point, in the long ago the site of a trading post of the North-West Company. Following the eastern bank of the Athabaska for a short distance, the southern and

eastern shores of Lac Beauvert are skirted—and the traveller is landed at the Lodge.

Jasper Park Lodge and Lac Beauvert

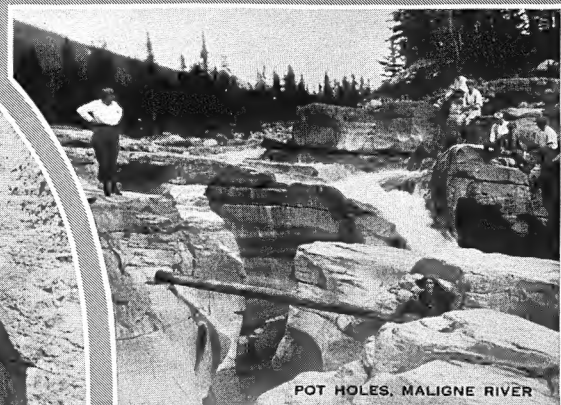
In order to provide accommodation for the steadily increasing number of tourists annually attracted by the charm and beauty of Jasper Park and its invigorating climate, the Canadian National Rail-



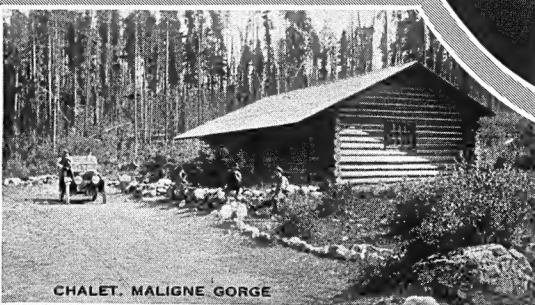
ON THE WAY TO MALIGNE GORGE



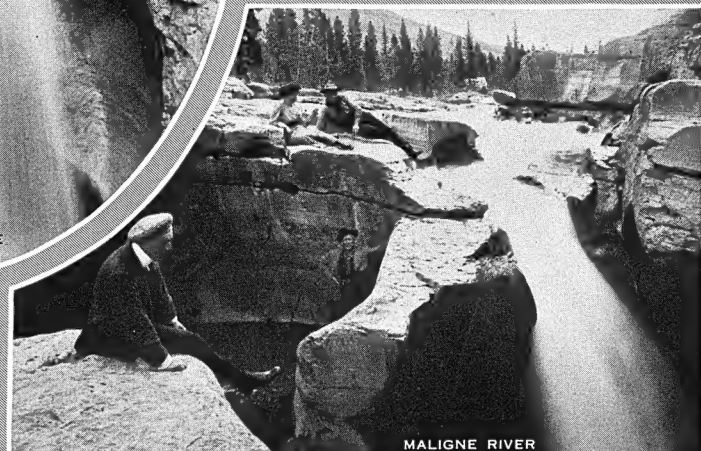
MALIGNE GORGE



POT HOLES, MALIGNE RIVER



CHALET, MALIGNE GORGE



MALIGNE RIVER

MALIGNE CANON



JASPER PARK

ways has this year (1922) constructed on the northern shore of Lac Beauvert that which is officially designated Jasper Park Lodge.

The Lodge, set amid luxuriant growth of spruce and jackpine, comprises a group of buildings constructed of logs cut from adjacent forests. The central structure is a large lounge room with open fireplace, around which, when cool evenings are experienced and blazing logs are throwing out their warmth, guests gather and exchange experiences obtained in course of mountain climbing, riding and hiking over trails, casting rod for trout, or describe arresting scenic effects encountered and "wild animals I have met."

"Great things are done when men and mountains meet."

There are a number of sleeping buildings, each containing a sitting-room and four bed-rooms, equipped with modern conveniences including running water in each room, baths, etc. The dining hall, also a separate building, is situated where guests may, while satisfying mountain air appetites, feast their eyes upon lake and mountain scenery. Naturally, the Canadian National Railways, in constructing the various buildings, has aimed at creating conditions blending with the character of their environment. In this it has admirably succeeded, all the buildings being of log construction and Alpine in style of architecture. All buildings are electrically lighted.

Lac Beauvert, with an altitude of 3,356 feet above sea level, affords an ideal situation for such an Alpine abode as Jasper Park Lodge. The lake itself, as may be inferred from the Anglicised form of its name—beautiful green lake—is a pretty, placid body of water horseshoe in form. Its waters are so remarkably clear that a ten-cent piece lying on the bottom in a hundred feet of water can be plainly seen. But its outstanding feature lies in the charm and beauty of its Alpine environment. From the site of Jasper Park Lodge, looking towards the south, can be distinctly seen Mount Edith Cavell, and to the southwest Whistlers Mountain, while to the east, crowning the Colin Range, is Roche Bonhomme. Lying to the northwest, across the Athabaska Valley, Pyramid Mountain, with its riot of color, stands out clear and distinct. In the evening, as the sun goes down, wonderful scenic effects greet the eye. As "Old Sol" sinks in a sea of gorgeous color mysterious mists creep from surrounding valleys and encircle the mountains as with a veil, while the purpled distance gradually deepens in color. And then, when the curtain of night shuts out the horizon the stars, seemingly hung just above the earth, shine with a brilliancy and lustre unknown to city life. It was while enraptured with one of these sunset scenes from Lac Beauvert that a poet-loving tourist thus soliloquized:—

"The night is ripe with quiet, rich with incense of the pine;
From sanctuary lake I hear the loon;
The peaks of bright against the blue, drenched with sunset wine,
And like a silver bubble is the moon."

For those who enjoy boating and canoeing ample facilities for indulging in either pastime are obtained close at hand.

Jasper Park Lodge is not only an ideal situation in respect to scenic effects. It is also a convenient centre from which tourists may "hit the trail" for the various points of interest within the vast natural Park. Hardy and meek ponies are available for tourists who desire to travel horseback. Guides conversant with every accessible nook and corner

of the Park are also available if required. For "hikes" no more ideal centre can be imagined.

Following is a brief description of some of the principal points of interest accessible to tourists sojourning at Jasper Park Lodge:—

Trail to Mount Edith Cavell

Distance—18 miles. Time—2 days.

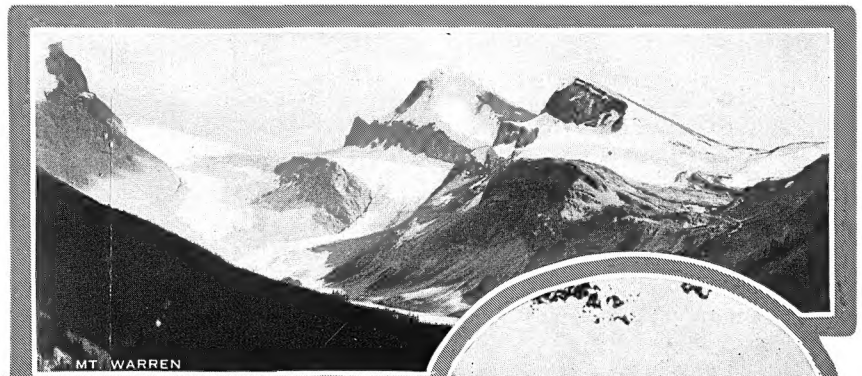
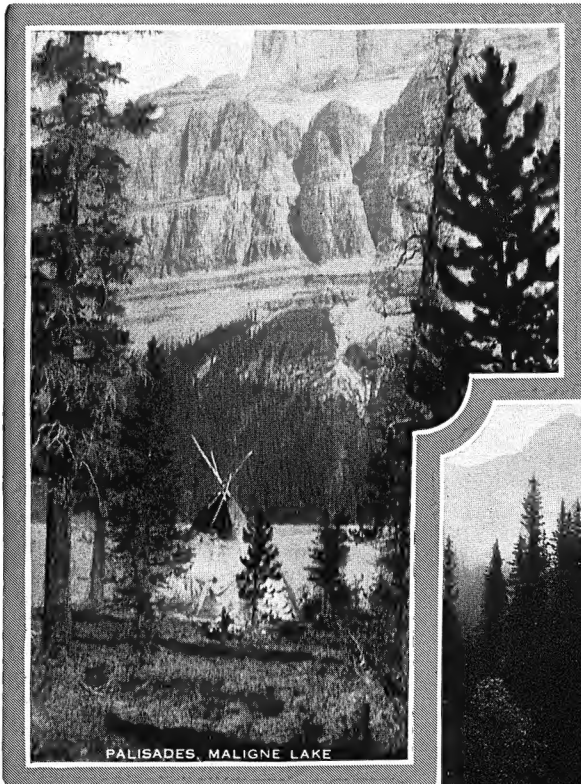
Leaving the Lodge, the road crossing the Athabaska into Jasper is followed. A short distance west of the latter the Miette River is crossed. From here the route lies along the flats on the west side of the Athabaska, crossing in turn Whistlers Creek, Portal Creek, and the historical Astoria River. Here the trail turns southwest along the latter. Lying to the right of the trail is a narrow canon whose rugged beauty makes it one of the most interesting points encountered between Jasper Park Lodge and Lake Cavell. Leaving the Astoria, the tourist reaches Lake Cavell, a beautiful body of water resting at the base of the famous mountain. Here there is a camp which may serve as a centre for tourists desiring to visit the various points of interest in the vicinity.

Mount Edith Cavell may be said to possess more than the usual measure of interest accorded mountains in general. Physically it is the most predominating mountain in Jasper Park, its altitude above sea-level being 11,033 feet. With its massive crown and parts of its sides perpetually covered with a blanket of snow, it presents from the distance a charmingly delicate bluish-white appearance. In a cirque between the mountain and the shoulder extending to the north there is a hanging glacier about one-third of a square mile in area. Five hundred feet below is another glacier whose irregular shape extends (at certain points over half a mile in width) along the foot of the cliffs for more than a mile. As these two glaciers are connected by an ice fall of about three hundred feet in width they vividly depict the figure of a woman with outstretched wings. This peculiar handiwork of Nature has been aptly termed the "Glacier of the Ghost." At another point in the mountain a combination of rock and snow has formed what appears to be the face and head of a turbaned Oriental knight.

But aside from the wondrous beauty and peculiar formation of Mount Edith Cavell, it possesses deep human interest from the fact that in 1915 it was selected by the Canadian Geographic Board as a monument to the heroic British nurse murdered by the Germans early in the Great War—hence the name it bears.

From the camp on Lake Cavell the mountain's glaciers, some of which have crevasses fifty feet or more in depth, may be examined. The camp also serves as a point from which to climb a ridge extending toward the Athabaska Valley. This ridge is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the lake, and from its top magnificent views are to be obtained. Looking northward, and opposite the mouth of the Astoria, is seen La Prairie de la Vache, which, as described by a noted traveller, "forms a landscape that for rural beauty cannot be excelled in any country."

JASPER PARK



ON THE TRAIL TO MEDICINE, MALIGNÉ AND JACQUES LAKES

JASPER PARK

To the northeast can be discerned the Maligne Canon and almost directly east Hardisty and Kerkeslin, mountains with altitudes of 8,900 and 9,790 feet respectively.

Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes

Distance—25 miles. Time for round trip, not allowing for climbing mountains—4 days.

The trail leading to Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes had its origin in an old Indian hunting trail. The trail traverses the Athabaska flats until Whistlers Creek is reached, when it turns west, following the latter, a climb of about 1,000 feet being entailed. From the head of Whistlers Creek the trail winds up open grassy slopes to the Marmot Pass, with Marmot Mountain (altitude 8,557 feet) at the left and Whistlers Mountain (altitude 7,827 feet) and Indian Ridge (altitude 8,941 feet) at the right. Turning south through Marmot Pass, the trail descends almost directly to Portal Creek, by which time there has been a drop in the altitude of 1,500 feet. Just above where the trail crosses the latter, Circus Valley debouches, its stream blending with that of Portal Creek. Lying a short distance to the west is Manx Peak (altitude 9,987 feet), at the base of which are glaciers and three small lakes. From Portal Creek the trail runs southwest through Portal Valley. Lectern Peak (altitude 9,095 feet), lying to the left, is so named from its striking resemblance to a church lectern, and nearby Mt. Aquilla (altitude 9,269 feet), while a little farther to the south is Franchere Mountain (altitude 9,225 feet) with Franchere Falls tumbling down its rocky sides. Camp Canatra, lying within Portal Valley, provides not only excellent camping ground, but a convenient spot from which, if time permits, some of the adjacent mountains may be climbed.

Beyond, the trail enters the Maccarib Pass, the Mount Maccarib (altitude 8,707 feet) standing on guard to the south. This mountain, which can be easily climbed, derives its name from the Indian word for caribou. From its top can be seen the Amethyst Lakes with The Ramparts towering from their western shore, and to the northwest Mount Geikie (altitude 10,854 feet) lying within British Columbia. To the south Oldhorn Mountain and Blackhorn Peak stand out in bold relief and to the southeast Mount Edith Cavell. Three miles beyond Maccarib Pass the trail reaches the west shoulder of Mount Clitheroe, resting on which, and close to the Amethyst Lakes, is a delightfully situated camp. Mount Clitheroe (meaning rock by the water) has an altitude of 9,014 feet, but can be easily climbed. From the timber line can be clearly seen, by actual count, one hundred mountain peaks, the Amethyst Lakes, Moat Lake, Chrome Lake, the hanging glacier at Amethyst Lake and numerous other glaciers.

The entrance to the Tonquin Valley lies within a few minutes walk of the camp. This valley, situated in the heart of the mountains, and about five hundred feet below the timber line, is one of the most beautiful spots within Jasper Park. Along the western side of the valley, and

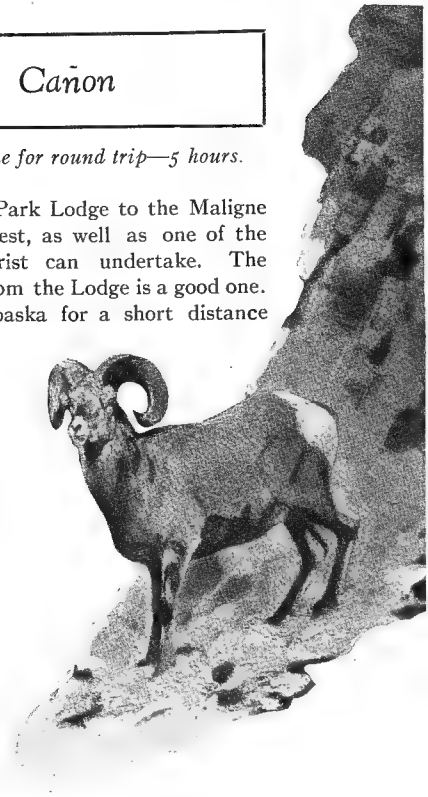
rising thousands of feet above it, stands the huge wall of the Ramparts with white glaciers and dark rock-slides at its base. Lying near the south end of the valley are the far-famed Amethyst Lakes, having a length of about three miles and a width, at their widest point, of one mile. Flanked as they are on the one side by towering mountains, whose majesty and beauty are reflected in their placid waters, and on the other side by meadows backed by gently sloping green forests, the Amethyst Lakes have a setting wondrously charming. In the grassy meadows of the valley caribou may be seen feeding and on the towering precipices mountain goat, while occasionally a glimpse of a black bear may be obtained. Moat Lake, lying between Tonquin Hill and the Ramparts, is a pretty little body of water well worth a visit.

Lying a short distance south of the Amethyst Lakes is an elevation that has been aptly named Surprise Point. Its apex is 7,873 feet above sea-level, and from it can be obtained a glorious panoramic view, and particularly of the Oldhorn, Blackhorn, Throne, Erebus, Angle and Fraser Mountains. About one mile farther to the south is Chrome Lake, a most picturesque and charming little body of water. Lying a mile or two southwest of the latter are the extensive Fraser and Eremite glaciers, near which the Penstock Creek, fed by the former glacier, plunges underground just before joining Eremite Creek, and within a short distance of where the latter flows into Chrome Lake.

Maligne Cañon

Distance—6 miles. Time for round trip—5 hours.

The trip from Jasper Park Lodge to the Maligne Canon is one of the easiest, as well as one of the most interesting the tourist can undertake. The driveway running north from the Lodge is a good one. After following the Athabaska for a short distance the road strikes east and skirts in turn Ochre and Annetta Lakes. The former, as might be inferred from its name, is of light yellow in color, and in strong contrast to the deep blue of its sister lake. Just beyond, contact is made with Edith Lake. This lake is in color a beautiful blue-green with two tiny islands near the opposite shore, and has a sandy shore at which bathing may be had. Finally the canon is reached, while

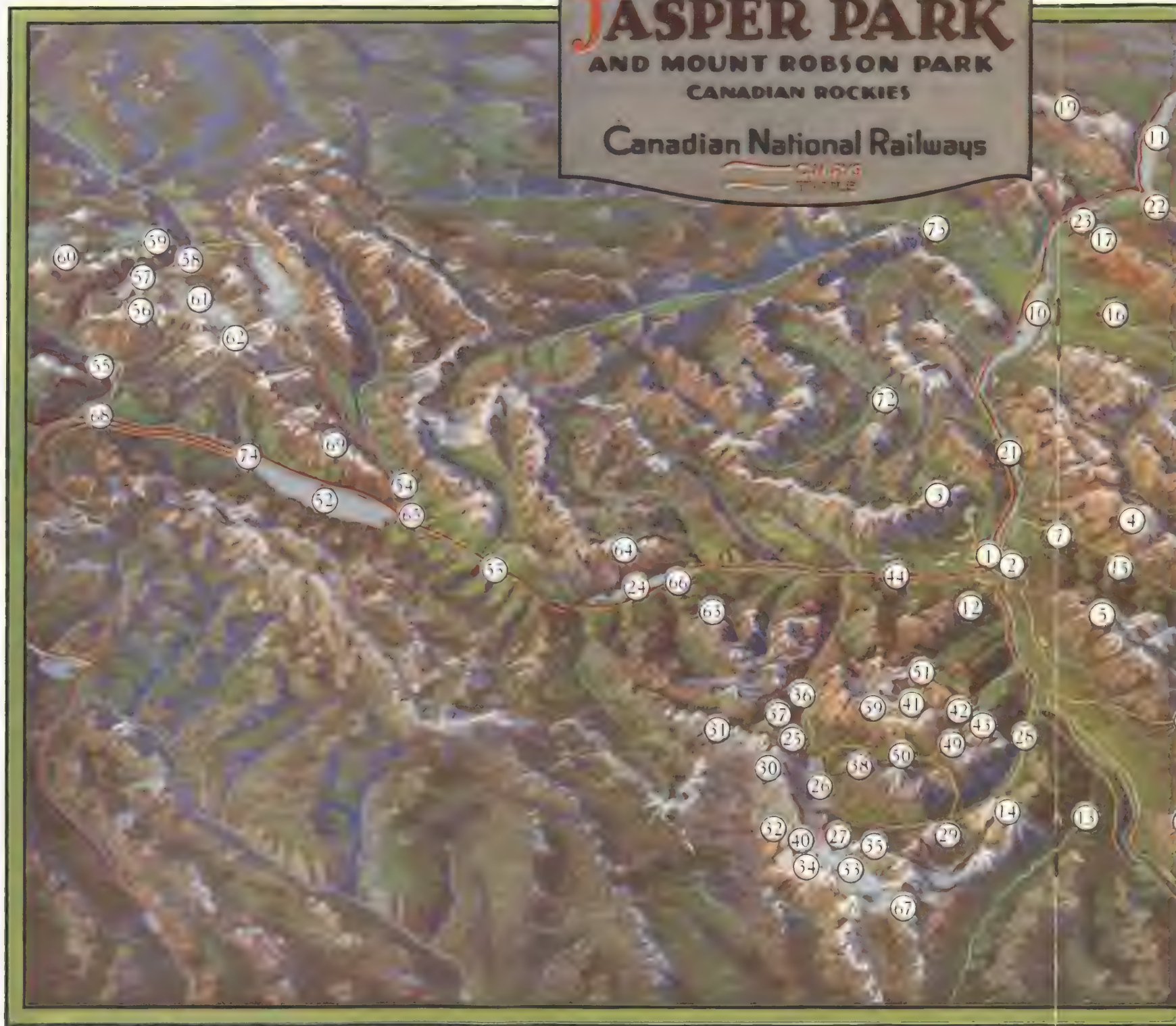


JASPER PARK

AND MOUNT ROBSON PARK
CANADIAN ROCKIES

Canadian National Railways

CHARTER
TRIPS





∴ Key to Map ∴

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Jasper—Alberta | 38. Mt. Clitheroe, 9,014 ft. |
| 2. JASPER PARK LODGE | 39. Mt. Majestic |
| 3. Pyramid Mountain, 9,076 ft. | 40. Fraser Glacier |
| 4. Colin Range | 41. Circus Valley |
| 5. Mount Tekarra, 8,703 ft. | 42. Portal Peak, 8,700 ft. |
| 6. Medicine Lake | 43. LECTERN Peak, 9,095 ft. |
| 7. Maligne Gorge and Chalet | 44. Miette Range |
| 8. Jacques Lake | 45. Shovel Pass |
| 9. Maligne Lake | 46. Mt. Hardisty, 8,900 ft. |
| 10. Jasper Lake | 47. Mt. Kerkeslin |
| 11. Brule Lake | 48. Athabaska Falls and Chalet |
| 12. Whistlers Mt., 8,085 ft. | 49. Portal Valley |
| 13. Whirlpool River | 50. Maccarib Pass |
| 14. Mt. Edith Cavell, 11,033 ft. | 51. Indian Ridge |
| 15. Maligne River | 52. Moose Lake, B.C. |
| 16. Rocky River | 53. Headwaters of Fraser River |
| 17. Mt. Roche Miette, 7,599 ft. | 54. Moose River, B.C. |
| 18. Fiddle Range | 55. Kinney Lake |
| 19. Boule Range | 56. Mt. Robson, 13,068 ft. |
| 20. Fiddle River | 57. Berg Lake |
| 21. Athabaska River | 58. Lake Adolphus |
| 22. Miette Hot Springs | 59. Mt. Mumm, 9,740 ft. |
| 23. Punch Bowl Falls | 60. Mt. Whitehorne, 11,100 ft. |
| 24. Yellowhead Lake | 61. Main Glacier |
| 25. Moat Lake | 62. Mt. Resplendent, 11,178 ft. |
| 26. Amethyst Lake | 63. Mt. Fitzwilliam, 9,549 ft. |
| 27. Chrome Lake | 64. Mt. Yellowhead |
| 28. Astoria River | 65. Moose River Falls |
| 29. The Throne, 10,144 ft. | 66. Lucerne, B.C. |
| 30. The Ramparts | 67. Angle Peak, 9,500 ft. |
| 31. Mt. Geikie, 10,854 ft. | 68. Robson Station and Platform |
| 32. Mt. Fraser, 10,726 ft. | 69. Mount Kain, 9,392 ft. |
| 33. Eremite Glacier | 70. Medicine Lake Chalet |
| 34. Mt. Erebus, 10,234 ft. | 71. Maligne Lake Chalet |
| 35. Black Horn Mt., 9,800 ft. | 72. Snaring River |
| 36. Tonquin Valley | 73. Snake Indian River |
| 37. Tonquin Hill, 7,858 ft. | 74. Red Pass Jct. |

JASPER PARK

the road follows along its banks for a quarter of a mile to the crossing of the Maligne River, where a chalet has been built for the accommodation of tourists who desire to spend the night at this particular point.

Maligne Canon is one of the most important scenic attractions within Jasper Park even though its name does signify wickedness. The mouth of the canon is just above Athabaska flats and about a mile from where the Maligne River makes its confluence with the Athabaska. The canon is about a mile in length and over one hundred and eighty feet in depth, while at certain points at the top the width does not appear to exceed ten feet. Through the dark canon below the water rushes with great velocity, creating in centuries of time not only the canon but huge potholes, some of which have a depth of fifty feet. The river, on entering the canon, tumbles over a cataract seventy-five feet in depth, and in order that tourists may have an excellent view of this phenomenon, a footbridge has been constructed nearby. But the freakishness of Nature is not confined either

to the canon or its falls. A phenomenon equally remarkable, if not as spectacular, is that although the body of water flowing through the canon is relatively small, the river, as it joins the Athabaska in the flats beyond, is a substantial stream of about one hundred feet in width. The explanation—and this is where the outstanding feature of the phenomenon comes in—is found in the fact that the feeding waters of Medicine Lake, through some convulsion of Nature æons ago, were forced from their original course in the bed of the Maligne River into a subterranean passage whose outlet, after traversing the bowels of the earth at a depth even greater than that of the bottom of the canon, is about half a score miles beyond. Further particulars regarding this phenomenon will be found in the description of Medicine Lake.

The chalet at Maligne Canon is a convenient point from which to essay the task of climbing Roche Bonhomme (altitude 8,185 feet). It can be accomplished in four or five hours. The mountain derives its name from the fact that its peak describes, as a schoolboy might



ATHABASKA CANON AND ITS FALLS

JASPER PARK

draw it, the figure of a man with face in profile solemnly gazing skyward. This profile, being formed of dark, reddish colored shale, is particularly noticeable in contrast with the grey limestone forming the rest of the mountain. From the top of the mountain magnificent views of the Athabaska Valley and its flanking mountains are obtained.

Trail to Medicine, Maligne & Jacques Lakes

Distance to Medicine Lake—15 miles. Time for round trip—2 days. Distance to Maligne Lake—37 miles. Time for round trip—4 days.

The trail leading to these interesting lakes is a continuation of the Lac Beauvert-Maligne Canon driveway. Leaving the latter, the trail runs eastwardly on the northern side of the Maligne Valley, along whose bed, until the subterranean passage was created, flowed the main stream of the river. Today the stream, as it flows towards the canon, is narrow and shallow, and flanked on either side by numerous moss-covered boulders. Between the canon and Medicine Lake, a distance of about nine miles, the valley is fringed by a virgin forest in which jackpine predominate.

Medicine Lake, with a length of four and a half miles and a width of half a mile, is delightfully situated in the Maligne Valley amid towering mountains whose peaks are reflected in its mirrored surface. It is here that the tourist obtains further enlightenment regarding the subterranean phenomenon, for while the lake is fed by a section of the Maligne River flowing from Maligne Lake (twenty-two miles distant) it is without surface outlet, thus clearly demonstrating the existence of an underground passage for its surplus waters. Where one might naturally look for the original outlet there is a vast wall of verdure-covered rock, which during some convulsion of Nature was thrown from an adjoining mountain. It is possible that Nature, in compensation for effectually blocking the original surface outlet, concurrently created the ten-mile subterranean passage. Another phenomenon peculiar to the lake, is the remarkable silence which prevails when its waters are undisturbed by winds, it being asserted that on such occasion "you can distinctly hear the fall of a drop of water into the lake off a duck's back as it rises from the surface." There is a chalet at the western tip of the lake. At the eastern tip of Medicine Lake there is a fork in the trail, one point leading along the bank of the Maligne River to Maligne Lake and the other, striking north, to Jacques Lake.

Maligne Lake is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the Rockies, being surrounded by stately mountains which rise from its sandy beaches. Those bordering the southern end of the lake, are particularly striking. The lake has a length of twenty miles, and as someone has remarked, "surrounded as it is by picturesque mountains, glaciers and falls, must ever remain one of the chosen places." The snow-capped peaks, with their brown shale exposures splashed with crimson stains, the glaciers

and the dark verdure of the foothills reflected in the water, form a picture of amazing beauty. One feature of special attraction to those who love a "hike" is that walks of miles in length may be taken along its shores, while at the eastern side near the Narrows are shingle bars that make travelling very easy.

Returning from Maligne Lake to Jasper Park Lodge, the tourist, instead of retracing his steps over ground already covered, has the option of negotiating Shovel Pass, so named from the fact that a few years ago trappers travelling that way had to make from adjacent trees snow shovels with which to clear a pathway in deep snow for their horses. Two of these shovels still adorn, in cross fashion, the summit of the Pass. The Pass lies between the Maligne Range and Mount Curator (alt. 8,600 ft.), and is a grand Alpine valley frequented by mountain goat and rich in wild flowers. At Prairie de la Vache the trail connects with that running north along the Athabaska.

Jacques Lake, which, as already pointed out, may be reached by the trail running north from the eastern tip of Medicine Lake, lies between the Maligne and Rocky rivers about twenty-seven miles from Jasper Park Lodge. It is a small body of water delightfully situated. But one of its outstanding features is the excellent trout that it contains. In this respect it is one of the most attractive in the district.

Leaving Jacques Lake, the tourist is advised to return by the trail as it follows Rocky River, which, as it turns northwest, is on the left flanked by the Jacques Range and on the right by the famous Miette Range. Reaching the Athabaska at Interlaken, train for Jasper may be taken. By this route a trip of five days is involved.

Athabaska Cañon and its Falls

Distance—about 20 miles. Round trip—2 days.

Athabaska Canon and its Falls are reached over a trail following the east bank of the river, with the Maligne Mountains lying to the left. The Wabasso Lakes (Indian for rabbit) are skirted and La Prairie de la Vache, once the abode of buffalo, traversed. Athabaska Falls, which are situated at the foot of Mount Kerkeslin (altitude 9,790 feet), present a wondrously glorious sight as they come tumbling into the canon. Describing the scene, in his book, "Trails, Trappers and Tenderfeet," Stanley Washburn says: "The river, peaceful and quiet as some great inland waterway, comes flowing around a curve at a width well on to two hundred yards, and then suddenly the banks close in and the whole volume of water seems to leap suddenly forward over a ledge less than one-third that width, and fall into a chasm eighty feet deep. The walls close in abruptly from both sides and the vast tumult of water goes surging through a canon so narrow at certain points as almost to tempt the venturesome athlete to negotiate it at a jump. Far down in the depths is the white froth and resonant roaring of this vast stream, which is congested into such meagre space that it seems as though the walls of stone could not

JASPER PARK



ON THE TRAIL TO THE WHISTLERS

JASPER PARK

withstand the fury with which it lashes at the rocky barriers that enclose it. A hundred feet above it, the noise and thunder created down in the depths are so great that only by shouting can one make a voice heard a foot away." A wondrous view of the canon is to be had from a rustic bridge spanning it.

The country in the vicinity is primeval in its wildness, and can be conveniently explored from here. A Government cabin with warden in charge is located at the canon, and for the convenience of tourists a tent. From this point of vantage the tourist may explore the historic Whirlpool River, in the vicinity of which are still to be found, adorning trees, the initials of servants of the Hudson's Bay Company inscribed thereon approximately three-quarters of a century ago. An easy trip of two hours by saddle-horse will bring the tourist to Mount Kerkleslin (altitude 9,790), where views of mountain goat and bighorn mountain sheep are assured. In the vicinity of Athabaska Falls mountain goats are plentiful and black, cinnamon and grizzly bear may be found, while occasionally a mountain lion may be seen. Four or five days may be interestingly spent at Athabaska Falls and vicinity.

Trail to Pyramid Mountain and Lakes

Time for round trip—1 day.

The route from Lac Beauvert to Pyramid Mountain and Lakes Patricia and Pyramid is over the driveway crossing the Athabaska, and striking a northwest direction beyond Jasper. As the tourist advances along the gradually rising roadway a splendid view is obtained of the Athabaska Valley and the lakes beyond. Patricia Lake, which is closely skirted near its northern tip, is a beautiful body of water, on the shores of which a number of villa lots have been laid out. A peculiar feature about it is that it has no visible outlet or inlet. Pyramid Lake, lying just beyond, is skirted for about a mile. With its nearby sister lake it enjoys the reputation of being one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the district. It is crescent-shaped with a beautifully wooded islet near the centre of the curve.

Pyramid Mountain (altitude 9,076 feet), lying immediately to the left of the lake, may be said to have two outstanding features. The one is its marvelous color effects. While its dark, rugged, red-stained cliffs predominate, there is presented during the course of a day a marvelous and wide range of color effects such as no other mountain in the Rockies can equal. In the second place, from whatever angle viewed the mountain top is distinctly pyramidal in shape—hence the name it bears. A glacier rests on its northern slope. Pyramid Mountain may be climbed with comparative ease, and from its peak magnificent views are to be obtained.

Trail to the Whistlers

Distance—7 miles.

Time for round trip—6 hours.

The Whistlers (altitude 8,085 feet) is a mountain situated just above the junction of the Athabaska and Miette rivers, and can easily be reached either on horseback or on foot, it being possible to reach the summit by either of these methods. The roadway of approach runs west from Jasper, crossing en route the Miette over a bridge. As the trail ascends broadening views of the valleys below are obtained. When the summit is reached a series of loud, almost human-like whistles are heard. In fact, many a tourist has at first thought, until an explanation was offered, that they came from his companions on the trail. In reality they come from the family of marmots—a short-tailed burrowing rodent, which because of its shrill whistle is known locally as "the whistler," hence the name of the mountain. The summit has a large flat top, on which the tourist can conveniently move from point to point in order to obtain views from various angles. Northward a magnificent panoramic view of the Athabaska Valley is to be obtained. Jasper is in the foreground; to the right, across the valley, can be seen Lac Beauvert with Jasper Park Lodge nestling amid forest trees on its shore, and beyond Trefoil, Annette, and Edith Lakes; to the left Patricia and Pyramid lakes, and to the north, stretching across the background of the picture, Pyramid, Gargoyle, Morro, Hawk, Colin and Roche Bonhomme mountains. Swinging the eyes toward the east there come into view the square, black-rock top of Roche Jacques, Mount Tekarra, the summit of Watchtower Mountain and Mount Hardisty, with the Athabaska winding through a dark valley at its base. More to the south can be discerned Portal Creek and Astoria River entering from the west like ribbons of silver, and dominating all, snow-clad Mount Edith Cavell.



JASPER PARK

Trail to Signal, Tekarra & Excelsior Mountains

Distance—7 to 12 miles. Time for round trip—1 to 2 days.

The trail to Signal, Tekarra and Excelsior mountains runs south from the Lac Beauvert-Maligne Canon driveway at a point a short distance south of the canon. As the trail climbs and winds many magnificent views are obtained. Seven hundred feet below the summit of Signal Mountain, in the last clump of timber encountered, there

is an excellent camp with good supply of water and plenty of wood. Signal Mountain (altitude 7,397 feet) is about seven miles from Lac Beauvert, and its summit may be reached without dismounting from horseback. Mount Tekarra (altitude 8,818 feet) is about three miles beyond and may be climbed in about three hours. In a rocky amphitheatre at the base of this mountain there is a small lake remarkable for its striking color effects. Excelsior Mountain (altitude 9,100 feet) lies about two miles east of Tekarra, and may be climbed in five hours. Magnificent panoramic views are to be had from each of these three mountains. A particularly fine view of Medicine Lake is obtainable from Excelsior Mountain.



IN THE VICINITY OF JASPER STATION

JASPER PARK

Conveniently Accessible

Although situated where Nature exists in all her primeval magnificence and where all wild animals common to the continent roam, Jasper Park is conveniently accessible to people resident in the greater part of the North American Continent. Until comparatively recent years the territory occupied by it was—as far as actual contact with it was concerned—terra incognita except to Indians and fur-traders. Even fifty years ago, when railway facilities were obtainable as far west as the southern shore of Georgian Bay in Ontario, it took the Sanford Fleming expedition—sent out by the Government to study the possibilities of a railway being carried through the Yellowhead Pass—over three months to travel from Halifax to the site of Jasper Park of today. The horseback journey from Winnipeg alone occupied nearly six weeks, which was express rate compared with the nearly three months then usually taken, and when Red River carts were used as far as Edmonton and packhorse the remainder of the distance. Now, over the system of the Canadian National Railways, in trains of steel construction, Jasper Park can be reached even from distant Halifax in about 4½ days, from Montreal and Toronto in about 3½ days, from New York and Chicago in about 4 days, and from Winnipeg in 1½ days. It is even possible for tourists from Great Britain to reach the park in a little better than two weeks.

Jasper Park Lodge to Mount Robson Park

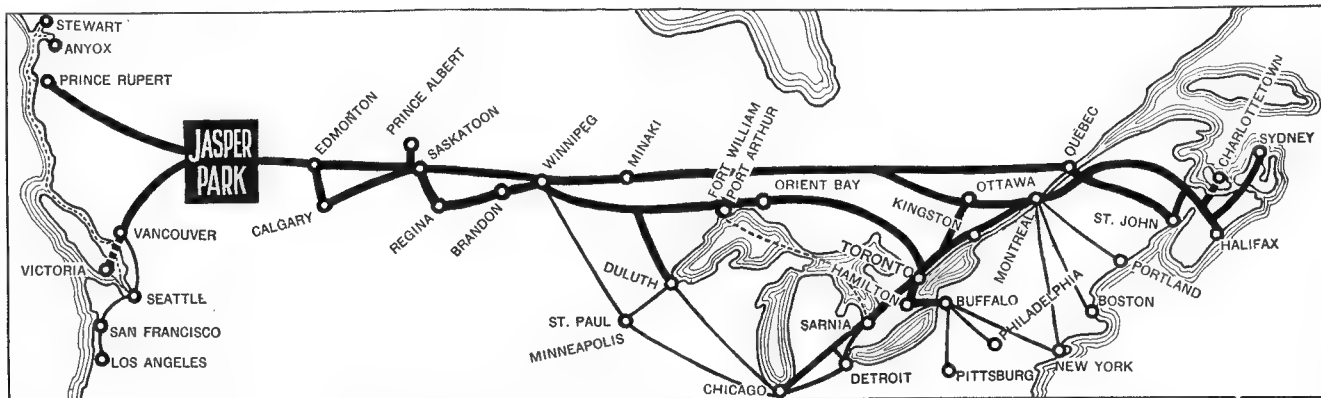
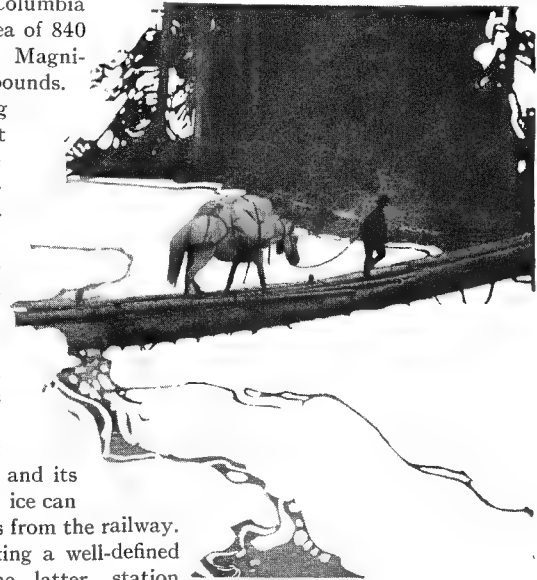
Tourists wishing to visit Mount Robson Park and the famous mountain from which it derives its name can conveniently do so from Jasper Park Lodge, the distance via the Canadian National Railways from Jasper station being only about fifty miles, the Yellowhead Pass discovered by David Thompson in 1826, being traversed en route.

Mount Robson Park is a provincial forest and game reserve lying

within British Columbia and has an area of 840 square miles. Magnificent scenery abounds.

Its outstanding feature is Mount Robson, the highest mountain in the Canadian Rockies, having an altitude above sea-level of 13,068 feet. Its base is but four and a half miles, as the crow flies, from Mount Robson station, and its pointed apex of ice can be seen for miles from the railway. But it is by taking a well-defined trail from the latter station that the best view is obtained.

This trail leads up the Grand Forks through a magnificent forest of giant cedar and fir, through the Valley of a Thousand Falls, and where the river tumbles 1,500 feet into a wild canon. The falls within the valley are noted for their charm and beauty as well as for their great number, many of them falling from such enormous heights (2,000 feet in some instances) that they are turned into spray before they strike bottom, and when the sun is shining are decorated with numerous rainbow effects. From the end of the valley, by means of flying trestles bolted to sheer cliffs, an ascent to Berg Lake may be made. This is a point of wondrous vantage, for it is from here that a magnificent view of Mount Robson, with its peak rising 7,000 feet above the surface of the lake, is to be obtained. But the view of the famous mountain is not the only attraction the vicinity affords. In one direction,



JASPER PARK

for example, is to be seen Tumbling Glacier, which extends two miles in horizontal distance, and is believed to be the only remaining advancing glacier south of the far north on the continent. As this glacier advances, periodically enormous blocks of ice, often several thousand tons in weight, break away and fall with a thundrous roar into the

bosom of the lake, creating a splash that would swamp any ordinary vessel. Mist Glacier, lying to the right, presents another interesting sight. While within the vicinity of the lake, the tourist can also feast his eyes upon Emperor Falls as they leap with a mighty roar over a sheer precipice of over 140 feet into the valley below.

How and What to See in Jasper Park

Interesting and Scenic Features easily reached from Jasper Park Lodge either by Motor or Saddle Horse

MOTOR TRIPS FROM JASPER PARK LODGE

	DISTANCE (return)	FARE (round trip) per person
Maligne Canon	12 miles.....	\$2.00
Pyramid Lake.....	16 miles.....	2.50
Cavell Drive.....	12 miles..... (minimum two persons)	1.50
Henry House Drive.....	18 miles..... (minimum three persons)	3.00

SHORT SADDLE TRIPS FROM JASPER PARK LODGE

Signal Mountain—18 miles return—one day.
Whistler Mountain—16 miles return—one day.
Caledonia Lake (Fishing)—14 miles return—one day.
First Beaver Dams (Fishing)—7 miles return—half day.
Beaver Dams, Buffalo Prairie (Fishing)—20 miles return—one day.

RATES FOR GUIDES, SADDLE OR PACK HORSES

Saddle Horse (Forenoon).....	\$1.50
Saddle Horse (Afternoon).....	2.00
Saddle Horse (Evening).....	1.50
Guide with Saddle Horse.....	\$6.00 per day
Saddle Horses for Signal and Whistler Mountains.....	\$5.00 per day
Saddle and Pack Horses for short engagements	\$3.00 per day

SADDLE AND PACK HORSE—SPECIAL TRIPS FROM JASPER PARK LODGE

Medicine Lake—34 miles return—two days.
Medicine and Jacques Lake—60 miles return—four days.
Medicine and Maligne Lakes (return by Shovel Pass)—70 miles return—four days.
Medicine, Jacques and Maligne Lakes (return by Shovel Pass)—80 miles return—five days.
Athabaska Falls—44 miles return—two days.
Mount Edith Cavell—36 miles return—two days.
Athabaska Falls and Mt. Edith Cavell—50 miles return—three days.
Amethyst Lake, Tonquin Valley—40 miles return—four days.
Tonquin Valley return by Mt. Edith Cavell—55 miles—five days.
Fortress Lake—120 miles return—eight days.
Brazeau Lake, return by Maligne Lake—180 miles—ten days.

Times quoted above are actual travelling times. Additional time may be spent en route at option of the tourist.

Rates for above trips, including complete camping equipment, guides, horses, feed, etc.

One person.....	\$15.00 per day
Two persons.....	25.00 per day
More than two persons.....	10.00 each per day

Many other trips can be arranged, limited only by the time at the disposal of the tourist.

No trips should be made without guides.

Quotations will be furnished as required for hunting, fishing or exploratory trips in excess of 10 days on application to Manager, Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alberta.

Jasper Park Lodge

Operated under direct management of Canadian National Railways' Hotel Department.

RATES—American Plan

Adults.....per day.....single.....	\$ 5.00
Adults.....per day.....double.....	9.50
Adults.....per week.....single.....	30.00
Adults.....per week.....double.....	56.00

Children under seven years of age, half rate.

The transfer charge between Jasper Station and Lodge is 50 cents each way including hand baggage. Trunks and other baggage one dollar per piece.

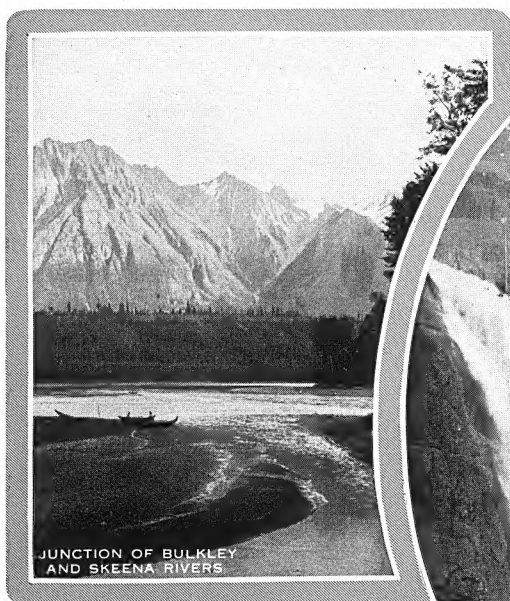
Applications for reservations should be made in advance through the nearest Canadian National passenger representative, or to the Manager, Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alta.

JASPER PARK

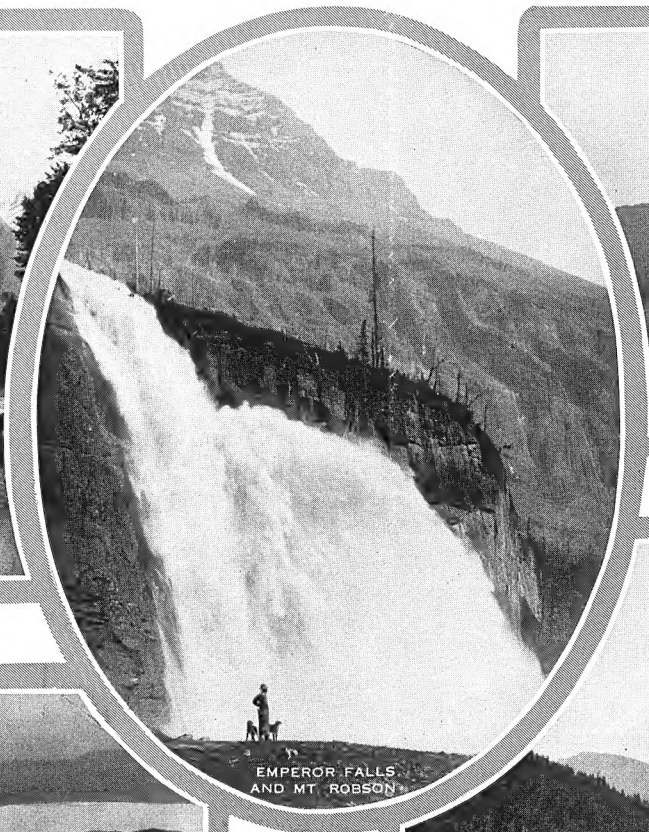
Beyond Jasper *British Columbia by "Triangle Tour"*

Jasper Park, with its wealth and variety of attractions is not merely a holiday destination. Situated on the route of the through Trans-continental trains of the Canadian National Railways it is an admirable stop-over point for the Tourist en route to and from the Pacific Coast.

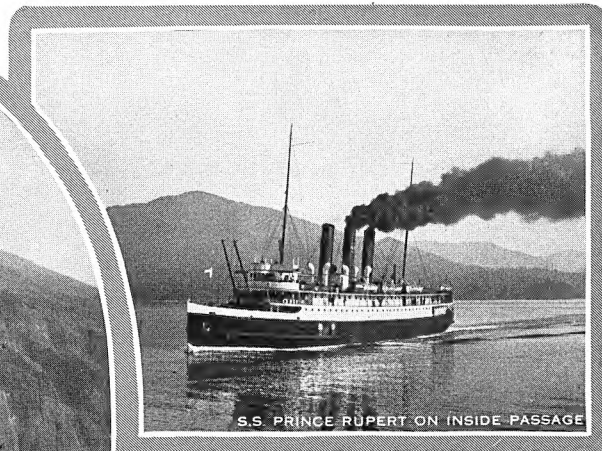
The visitor at Jasper should not miss the opportunity to include in his itinerary the comprehensive "Triangle Tour," conceded to be the finest rail and ocean trip on the Continent. This embraces the rail journey westward through Mount Robson Park, the Nechako, Bulkley and Skeena River Valleys, to Prince Rupert, the northwestern terminus of the Canadian National Railways. En route are passed the quaint Indian villages of Hazelton and Kitwanga where grotesque Totem Poles and graveyards are present indications of the ancient customs of the Alaska Indians. At the latter point a short stop is made to permit passengers to view these interesting relics more closely. The scenic effects are grand beyond description, even to Prince Rupert,



JUNCTION OF BULKLEY
AND SKEENA RIVERS



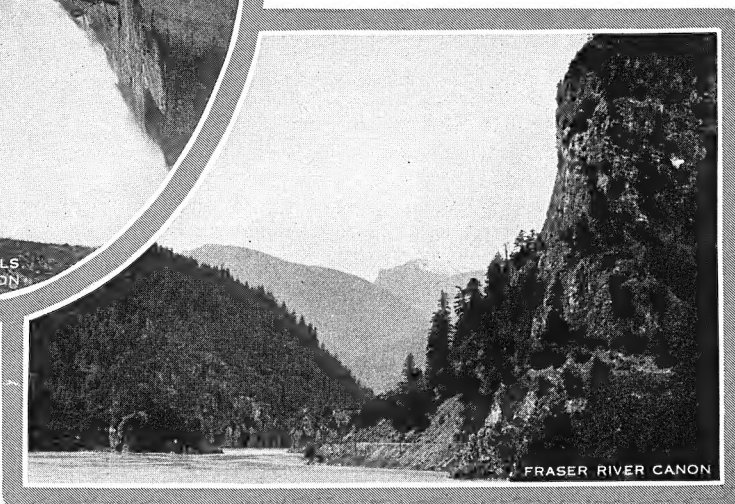
EMPEROR FALLS
AND MT. ROBSON



S.S. PRINCE RUPERT ON INSIDE PASSAGE



PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.



FRASER RIVER CANON

THE "TRIANGLE TOUR"—THE FINEST RAIL AND OCEAN TRIP ON THE CONTINENT



JASPER PARK

on the Coast. Of this section of the journey, the Duke of Devonshire, while Governor-General of Canada, expressed himself, on arrival at Prince Rupert, as follows: "We have today travelled through the most glorious scenery it has ever been my privilege to witness." From Prince Rupert intensely interesting side-trips may be made up the Portland Canal to the Alaska Coast, or up Observatory Inlet to Anyox, B.C., where huge copper smelters are located.

From Prince Rupert southward to Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle extends the far-famed "Inside Passage," a distance of eight hundred miles on the palatial ocean going steamships "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George," through protected waters varying in width from five miles to a narrow channel of a few hundred yards. The near shores, forested heights and the magnificent range of peaks of the Coast Range present an unforgettable picture. Marvellous atmospheric effects of sunrise and sunset lend aptitude to the description of this route as the "Fiords of America."

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, with a population including suburbs of 60,000, occupies a commanding position at the southern tip of Vancouver Island. It is a city of beautiful homes, and the equable climate makes of it an all-year playground.

Vancouver, population with suburbs 225,000, is the largest city in British Columbia and Canada's main Pacific ocean port. Beautiful public buildings, finely paved streets, extensive drives and parks add to its attractiveness as a summer city of particular appeal.

Leaving Vancouver by rail, the third leg of the Triangle extends northward through the Valley of the Fraser River, the lower portion of which is mainly devoted to fruit growing and market gardening.

Following its winding course, the valley is ascended amidst delightfully picturesque scenery, including the mighty Fraser Canon, to the Thompson Canon and Valley. The Cascade and Coast Range rise in majestic grandeur and mighty chasms hem in the tumbling rivers hundreds of feet below. The brilliant coloring of the cliffs, rust red, grey and variegated yellows presents a most weird and peculiar contrast. The territory traversed, while rugged, is interspersed by fertile areas devoted to fruit-growing. British Columbia fruit has gained world-wide popularity. The mountain streams afford splendid sport for the fisherman, while in the hinterland is excellent big game hunting. From the North Thompson, the Valleys of the Albreda and Canoe Rivers are followed, and ever rising into the heart of the Rockies the route rejoins the Main Line at Red Pass Junction and re-enters Jasper Park.

The "Continental Limited"

Through daily service in either direction between Montreal and Vancouver (the route traversing Jasper Park), is afforded by Canadian National Railways' premier train, the "Continental Limited." Equipment is of all-steel construction, thoroughly modern in every detail, and comprises Compartment-Observation-Library cars, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, dining cars and first-class coaches. Dining and sleeping car service is unexcelled.

Canada Customs --- Jasper, Alta.

FOR the convenience of Tourists from the United States, a Canada Customs Officer will be stationed at Jasper, Alta., from June 15th to September 15th, to facilitate the clearance of tourists' baggage, etc., from U. S. points.

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of Distinction

on the "Across Canada" route, offer
every comfort and afford opportunity
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at OTTAWA-The Chateau Laurier	<i>\$3.50 per day European Plan</i>
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at WINNIPEG-The Fort Garry	<i>\$3.00 per day European Plan</i>
at EDMONTON-The Macdonald	<i>\$3.00 per day European Plan</i>
at JASPER-Jasper Park Lodge	<i>\$5.00 per day American Plan</i>

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" " " " Pacific to Atlantic
Canada-Pacific to Atlantic
" Atlantic to Pacific

New Way through the Canadian Rockies
Playgrounds of Ontario

" Quebec
" Maritime Provinces
" Rockies and Pacific Coast

Muskoka Lakes Timagami Lake of Bays
Algonquin Park Georgian Bay Bigwin Inn
Kawartha Lakes Seashore-Maine Coast
Quebec and Environment Grand Beach-Victoria Beach
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